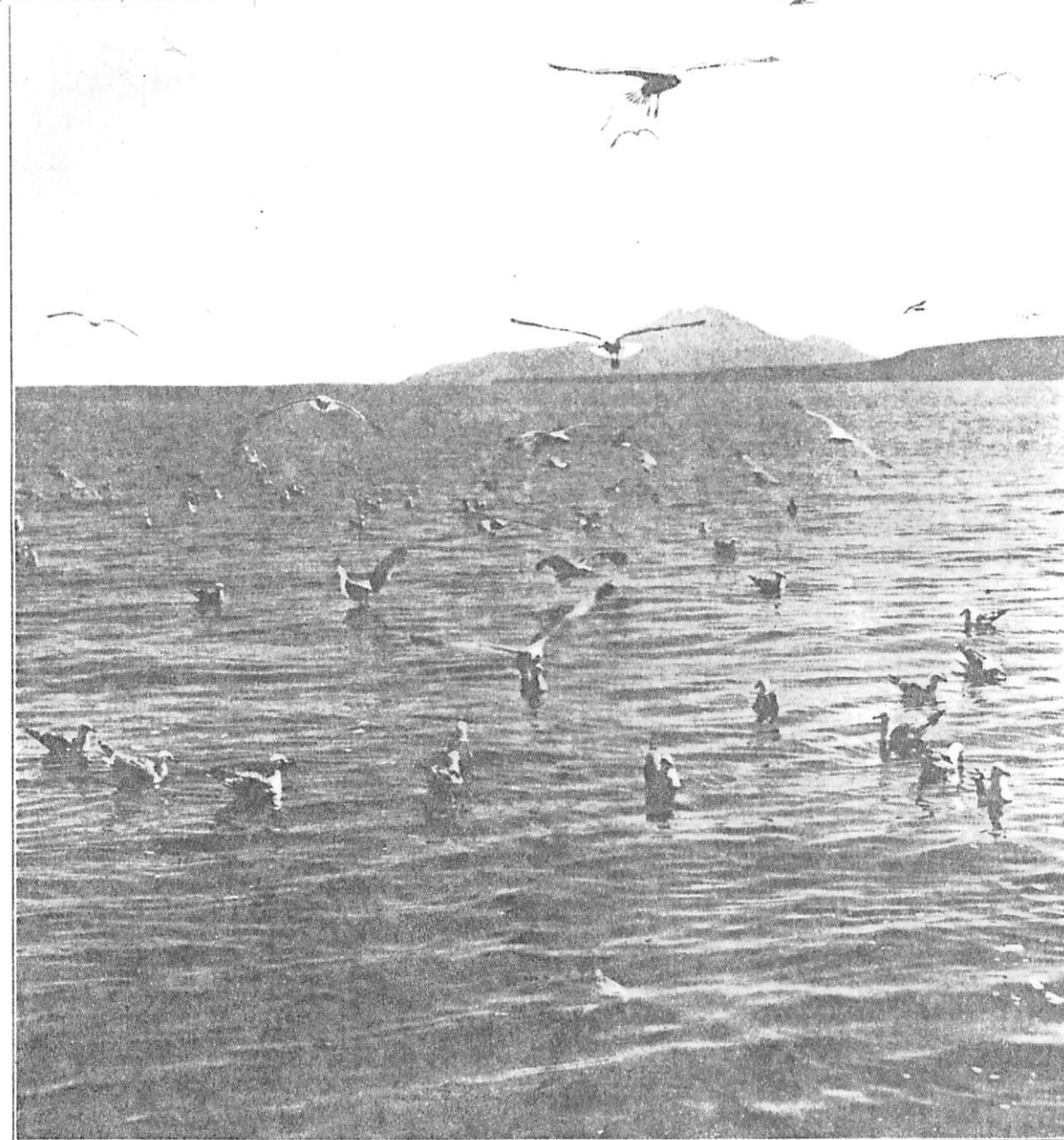


MAP OF THE GREAT BASIN AND ITS LAKES.

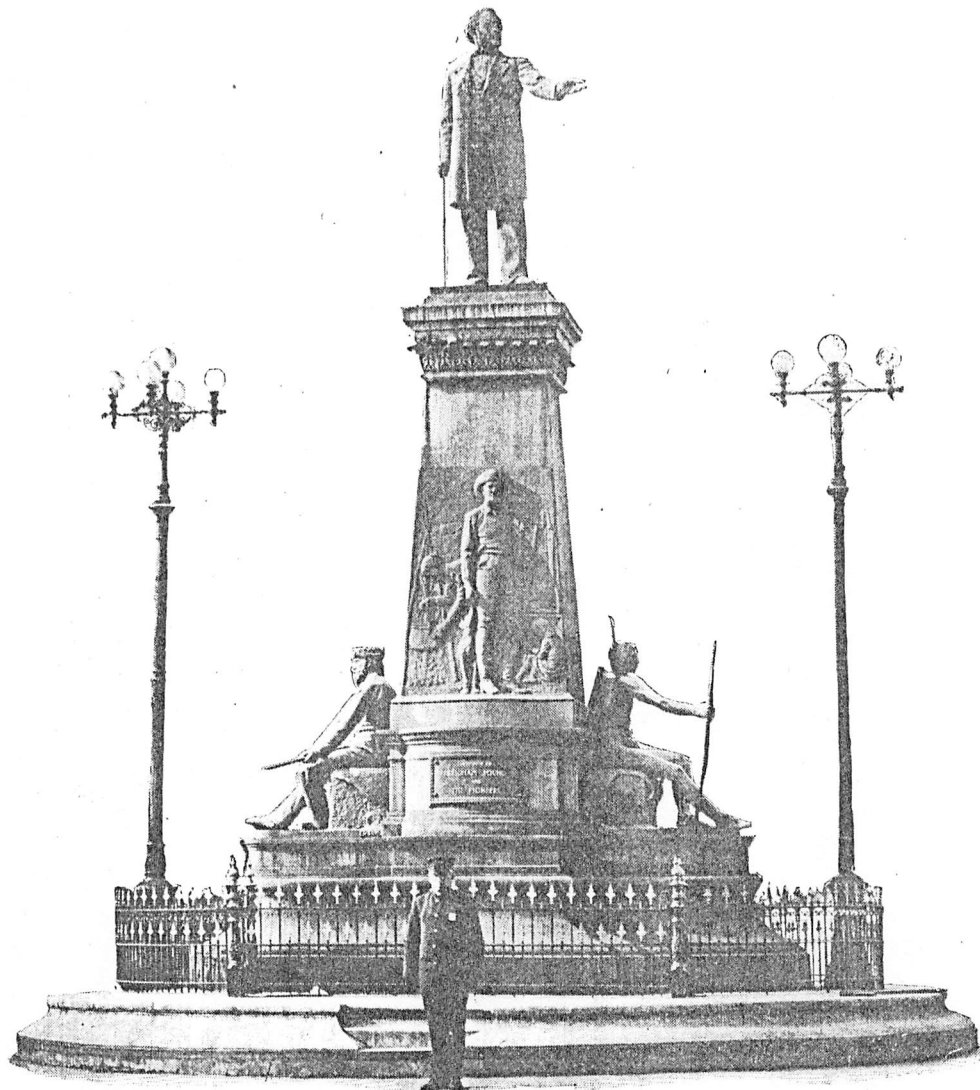
Western Utah in the Basin. Only the western part of Utah is in the Great Basin. The Wasatch Mountain range and its southern extension of hills and plateaus divide the State into two unequal sections. East of that natural wall are the Green and Grand river valleys, while to the west are the Great Salt Lake and its neighboring desert; the former wholly within Utah, the latter extending into Nevada.

The Great Salt Lake. The Great Salt Lake is one of the most interesting natural objects in all the West. It is about seventy-five miles long, nearly fifty miles wide, and in places, forty to fifty feet deep. Jutting up from its surface is a group or chain of mountain islands, almost as high as the rugged ranges to the south and west of them. The Lake, as stated, has no visible outlet.



Seagulls on Great Salt Lake. There is a monument in Salt Lake City in honor of the gulls that in 1850 destroyed a plague of grasshoppers that were ruining the crops of the pioneers.

Courtesy Union Pacific System



THE PIONEER MONUMENT.



SEA GULL MONUMENT. SALT LAKE TABERNACLE IN BACKGROUND

With satisfaction in his heart and a smile on his face one of the group finally remarked, "Vast armies of these bright-eyed birds, heretofore strangers to our valley, have crossed the lake from some unknown quarter. Notice how they gorge themselves on the well-fatted enemy. When they have feasted on the crickets until full, they go to the stream, drink, disgorge, and feast again. Maybe they will continue to eat crickets until our enemy is exterminated. I consider it a miracle. God has heard and answered our prayers."